

暨南大学、华侨大学联合招收港澳台、海外华侨、华人及其他外籍学生考试复习丛书

英语

YINGYU

暨南大学华文学院预科部 编



暨南大学出版社
JINAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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**《暨南大学、华侨大学联合招收港澳台、海外华侨、
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前 言

为了帮助指导港澳台、海外华侨、华人及其他外籍学生报考暨南大学、华侨大学以及国内其他高校，我们根据暨南大学、华侨大学两校联合招生考试2008—2010年新的考试复习大纲和全国对外联合招生考试大纲的要求和内容，在暨南大学华文学院2004年出版的《暨南大学、华侨大学联合招收港澳台、海外华侨、华人及其他外籍学生考试复习丛书》的基础上，编写了这套新的复习丛书。这套丛书包括《中国语文》、《数学》、《英语》、《历史》、《地理》、《物理》、《化学》和《生物》八个科目。

这套丛书科学性强，要求明确，重点突出，知识覆盖面广。它既可以作为课堂教材使用，又可以用于学生自学，是海外学生报考国内高等学校的最佳复习用书。

我们诚恳希望广大师生能对这套复习丛书提出宝贵意见。

暨南大学华文学院预科部

2007年4月18日

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Unit One

I. Grammatical Structure

语法要点

1. 名词可分为可数名词 (Countable Nouns) 和不可数名词 (Uncountable Nouns)。个体名词和集体名词可以用数目来计算, 属于可数名词; 物质名词和抽象名词一般无法用数目来计算, 属于不可数名词。

2. 可数名词复数的规则变化: 一般的直接加 s; 以 s, sh, ch, x 等结尾的名词加 es; 以辅音字母 + y 结尾的名词, 变 y 为 i 再加 es; 以 f 或 fe 结尾的, 把 f 或 fe 变成 ves; 以辅音 + o 结尾的, 加 es, 但 kilo, photo, piano 除外。

3. 有些名词的复数变化是不规则的, 需要单独记忆。

4. 名词所有格的形式: 单数名词加 's; 复数名词的词尾是 s 时加 ', 词尾不是 s 时加 's。

5. “of + 名词” 构成的所有格: 无生命的名词一般用 of + 名词。

示例

1. bag - bags; bus - buses; baby - babies; knife - knives; potato - potatoes
2. tooth - teeth; deer - deer; woman - women; mouse - mice; passer-by - passers-by
3. Tom's car; teachers' rest-room; men's hats; his daughter-in-law's books
4. two days' drive; at the doctor's; book's cover; government's policy
5. students of that school; such boys of his; a friend of my father's
6. Tom and Jack's room; Tom's and Jack's rooms

Choose the correct answer.

1. The children are playing on the _____ of the beach.
 A. sand B. sands C. sandes D. sandy
2. _____ our journey by camel was!
 A. What an exciting experience B. What exciting experience
 C. How excited experience D. What an excited experience



3. How many _____ would you like?
A. paper
B. breads
C. pieces of papers
D. pieces of bread
4. Their suggestions are of _____.
A. great value
B. great values
C. many values
D. a great values
5. We have two _____ in our town and a new chemical _____ is to open soon.
A. ironworks; works
B. ironworks; work
C. ironwork; work
D. iron work; works
6. Education is not an end, but _____ to an end.
A. means
B. a mean
C. a means
D. some mean
7. How many _____ is it from here?
A. foot
B. feet
C. foots
D. mile
8. _____ are sold in the new store.
A. Man and child's shoes
B. Men's and children's shoes
C. Men and children shoes
D. Men's and childrens' shoes
9. _____ is too much for the boy to carry.
A. The box weight
B. The box's weight
C. The weight of the box
D. The box of weight
10. There are three _____ in our clinic.
A. woman doctor
B. woman doctors
C. women doctor
D. women doctors
11. Bill is _____ brother.
A. Tom and Jack
B. Tom's and Jack's
C. Tom's and Jack
D. Tom and Jack's
12. They can't help the old man because they have _____ money left.
A. little
B. a little
C. few
D. a few
13. The little girl can speak _____ French.
A. a little
B. a lot
C. few
D. a few
14. There are _____ sheep on the grassland.
A. a lot
B. lot
C. much
D. many
15. There isn't _____ in the bottle.
A. a lot of water
B. much water



26. Did you ever see a _____?
A. four-eye-fish
B. four-eyed fish
C. four eyed fish
D. four-eyed-fish
27. There are forty people in the room. Ten of them are men, and _____ are women.
A. three-fourth
B. three-quarters
C. third-fourth
D. third-fourths
28. He has been here for _____.
A. two and a half months
B. two and half a month
C. two and the half month
D. two and a half month
29. Did _____ break out in 1939?
A. Second World War
B. the Second World War
C. World War Second
D. the World War Two
30. _____, when he was already _____, he started to learn English.
A. In the 1980; thirties
B. In the 1980's; in his thirties
C. In the 1990; in thirties
D. In 1990's; in the thirties

II. Vocabulary

Section A: Choose the ONE that best fits the blank or is closest in meaning to the underlined part.

4

1. In some countries _____ is done to clean the polluted air.
A. a little B. little C. a few D. few
2. _____ hard and you'll _____ English well.
A. Learn; learn B. Learn; study
C. Study; study D. Study; learn
3. The old man _____ in such a low voice that we couldn't hear what he was _____.
A. spoke; saying B. said; saying
C. told; telling D. talks; talking
4. Her one shoulder is lower than _____.
A. another B. the other C. others D. the others
5. I never _____ pocket money from my parents.
A. ask after B. ask for C. ask about D. ask to
6. He has a good command of English.

- A. order
B. master
C. mastery
D. requirement
7. I believe they are quite happy together.
A. really
B. real
C. true
D. truth
8. I looked all over the house for the letter, but it was in my pocket all the time.
A. all right
B. all over
C. all along
D. all night
9. A lot of people were queuing for the film.
A. Many
B. Much
C. A few
D. A little
10. A good command of English depends on a lot of practice.
A. relies on
B. trusts
C. decides
D. believes in

Section B: Fill in the blank with the correct form of the word in the brackets.

1. Can you see the _____ (important) of English?
2. He _____ (use) the bag yesterday.
3. We should realize the _____ (difficult) of learning a foreign language.
4. The _____ (different) of the two books is quite small.
5. Did you have _____ (funny) on the party yesterday?
6. He can't _____ (pronunciation) the word very well.
7. I _____ the music program with a _____ last night. (record)
8. The _____ (command) asked the soldier to get the gun.
9. The boy is a _____ (master) of skateboard.
10. Her _____ (excellent) in research satisfied all the teachers.

III. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. There are four choices for each of them. Choose the correct answer.

(1)

We find that bright children are rarely held back by mixed-ability teaching. On the contrary, both their knowledge and experience are enriched. We feel that there are many disadvantages in streaming (把……按能力分班) pupils. It does not take into account the fact that children develop at different rates. It can have a bad effect on both the bright and the not-



so-bright child. After all, it can be quite discouraging to be at the bottom of the top grade! Besides, it is rather unreal to grade people only according to their intellectual (智力的) ability. This is only one aspect of their total personality.

We are concerned to develop the abilities of all our pupils to the full, not only their academic (学术的) ability, but also their personal qualities and social skills, and we find that mixed-ability teaching contributes to all these aspects of learning.

In our classrooms, we work in various ways. The pupils often work in groups, which gives them the opportunity to learn, to cooperate, to share and to develop leadership skills. They also learn how to cope with (对付) personal problems as well as learning how to think, to make decisions, to analyze and evaluate (评价), and to communicate effectively. The pupils learn from each other as well as from the teacher.

Sometimes the pupils work in pairs; sometimes they work on individual tasks and assignments, and they can do this at their own speed. They also have some formal class teaching when this is appropriate (适当的). We encourage our pupils to use the library, and we teach them the skills they need in order to do this efficiently. An advanced pupil can do advanced work—it does not matter what age the child is.

We expect our pupils to do their best, not their least, and we give each of them encouragement to attain this goal.

1. In the passage the author's attitude towards "mixed-ability teaching" is _____.
A. critical (批判的) B. questioning C. approving D. objective
2. "... be held back" (line 1) the author means _____.
A. made to remain in the same classes
B. forced to study in the lower classes
C. drawn to their studies
D. prevented from advancing
3. The author argues that a teacher's chief concern should be the development of the student's _____.
A. personal qualities and social skills
B. total personality
C. learning ability and communication skills
D. intellectual ability
4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the third paragraph?
A. Group work gives pupils the opportunity to learn to work together with others.

- B. Pupils also learn to develop their reasoning abilities.
 - C. Group work provides pupils with opportunity to learn to be capable organizers.
 - D. Pupils also learn how to participate in teaching activities.
5. The author's purpose of writing this passage is to _____.
- A. argue for teaching bright and not-so-bright pupils in the same class
 - B. recommend pair work and group work for classroom activities
 - C. offer advice on the proper use of the library
 - D. emphasize the importance of appropriate formal classroom teaching

(2)

No one knows exactly why we sleep. But scientists have learned a lot about how we sleep.

When you first fall asleep, your heart starts to beat more slowly and your breathing slows down. If something wakes you, you might not think that you had been asleep. Some people call it doze. Next, you enter into a deeper sleep. Your pulse and breathing become even slower. But you can still be awakened quite easily. If you take a cat nap, you probably will not get any further than this stage (阶段) of sleep. If you sleep longer than another twenty minutes, you get into the third one. Your body is very relaxed. It would take a loud noise to wake you up. You may have heard of people who walk in their sleep. No one knows what makes people sleep-walk. But a person can sleep-walk only during stage four. This is the last and deepest kind of sleep. If someone wakes you up, you might feel very uncomfortable and you need a few minutes to get used to being awake. After about ten minutes of this stage of sleep, you go back to stage three and then to stage two. Then something quite different begins to happen. Your heartbeat becomes rapid. Your eyelids flutter (颤动), and your eyes move. This stage of sleep is called REM (rapid eye movement) sleep.

Most dreams happen during REM sleep. Scientists who study dreams often make noises or talk to sleeping people in the REM stage. They are trying to find out what effects noises can have on dreams, what causes dreams and how dreams might be helpful to people.

1. The sleep experiments show that there are _____ different stages of sleep.
 - A. two B. three C. four D. five
2. When a person is seen dozing, it suggests that he _____.
 - A. is sleepy B. is awake
 - C. is falling asleep D. has fallen asleep
3. We can infer that when a sleepwalker wakes up himself, he might _____.



- A. need quite some time to get used to being awake
 - B. still remember something about his strange acts
 - C. insist on having had a good night's sleep
 - D. surprisingly find himself not lying on the bed
4. The following phenomena might happen when one sleeps. Which happens last during his non-REM sleep?
- A. Sleep-walking. B. Nap. C. Doze. D. Dream.
5. When a dream happens, the right order of stages of sleep is ____.
- A. 2 - 3 - 4 - 1 - 2 - 3 B. 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 3 - 2
- C. 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 1 - 2 D. 3 - 4 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4

(3)

One of Britain's bravest women told yesterday how she helped to catch suspected (可疑的) police killer David Bieber—and was thanked with flowers by the police. It was also said that she could be in line for a share of up to £ 30,000 reward money. Vicki Brown, 30, played a very important role in ending the nation-wide manhunt. Vicki, who has worked at the Royal Hotel for four years, told of her terrible experience when she had to steal into Bieber's bedroom and to watch him secretly. Then she waited alone for three hours while armed police prepared to storm the building.

8

She said, "I was very nervous. But when I opened the hotel door and saw 20 armed policemen lined up in the car park I was so glad they were there."

The alarm had been raised because Vicki became suspicious (怀疑) of the guest who checked in at 3 pm the day before New Year's Eve with little luggage and wearing sun-glasses and a hat pulled down over his face. She said, "He didn't seem to want to talk too much and make any eye contact." Vicki, the only employee on duty, called her bosses Margaret, 64, and husband Stan McKale, 65, who phoned the police at 11 pm.

Officers from Northumbria Police called Vicki at the hotel in Dunston, Gateshead, at about 11:30 pm to make sure that this was the wanted man. Then they kept in touch by phoning Vicki every 15 minutes.

"It was about ten past two in the morning when the phone went again and a policeman said 'Would you go and make yourself known to the armed officers outside' My heart missed a beat."

Vicki quietly showed eight armed officers through passages and staircases to the top floor

room and handed over the key.

"I realized that my bedroom window overlooks that part of the hotel, so I went to watch. I could not see into the man's room, but I could see the passage. The police kept shouting at the man to come out with his hands showing. Then suddenly he must have come out because they shouted for him to lie down while he was handcuffed (带上手铐)."

- The underlined phrase "be in line for" (Paragraph 1) means _____.
A. get B. be paid C. ask for D. own
- Vicki became suspicious of David Bieber because _____.
A. the police called her
B. he looked very strange
C. he came to the hotel with little luggage
D. he came to the hotel the day before New Year's Eve
- Vicki's heart missed a beat because _____.
A. the phone went again
B. she would be famous
C. the policemen had already arrived
D. she saw 20 policemen in the car park
- David Bieber was most probably handcuffed in _____.
A. the passage B. the man's room
C. Vicki's bedroom D. the top floor room
- The whole event probably lasted about _____ hours from the moment Bieber came to the hotel to the arrival of some armed officers.
A. 6 B. 8 C. 11 D. 14

(4)

NEW YORK : Actress-singer Jennifer Lopez is using her stardom to rally support for a fellow Latina who is suffering from blood cancer. Lopez, 36, is urging Hispanics in New York City to donate blood marrow to help Janet Ovalles, a 29-year-old of Dominican descent (血统) who needs a transplant from a matching donor to survive.

"I am a young Hispanic woman, so is Janet. I could empathize with her situation so much," Lopez said in a statement released Friday by DKMS, the bone marrow donor center that is organizing donor drives for Ovalles.

"These things just make you realize that we're all interconnected and depend on one



another,” said Lopez, who is of Puerto Rican descent.

Doctors say that a bone marrow transplant is Ovalles’ only chance for recovery—and the most suitable matches are from people of the same ethnic background.

But with Hispanics sharply underrepresented in the pool of registered donors, the prognosis is bleak. For Ovalles, there was no match in her family or among the 10 million registered donors worldwide.

“I am a walking time bomb,” Ovalles said in a recent interview. “If I don’t find a donor, I will die.”

With Lopez calling attention to her cause, Ovalles hopes to find a matching donor at bone marrow drives.

“It’s been very hard to recruit Hispanic bone marrow donors, but with Jennifer’s help we really feel we can get the Hispanic community on board,” said Katharina Harf, head of DKMS.

1. If there are four donors that match the blood marrow of Janet Ovalles, who do you think the doctor will probably choose? A donor from _____.
A. Puerto Rico B. England C. Germany D. America
2. By saying “I am a walking time bomb”, Ovalles means _____.
A. she is always taking a bomb with her
B. she knew she would die not long after
C. she warned that she was very dangerous
D. she was appealing to more people’s attention
3. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. Jennifer Lopez is using her star power to rally support for Ovalles.
B. Janet Ovalles was sure to die even if she could find a donor.
C. People around the world should depend on each other.
D. Blood cancer is so serious that everybody should avoid it.
4. What can we learn from the passage?
A. Only a few people wanted to help Janet Ovalles.
B. To Ovalles, there are many ways to recover from the blood cancer.
C. Ovalles is sure to find a matching donor at bone marrow drives.
D. Jennifer Lopez is so sympathetic an actress.
5. Which is the following is true?
A. DKMS is a film company.
B. Jennifer is a walking time bomb.

- C. The only way to save Ovalles is to transplant the bone marrow.
D. Ovalles is 36-year-old.

IV. Cloze

Choose the best answer for each blank from the four possible choices.

My son Joey was born with club feet (天生特厚的畸形脚). The doctors assured us that with treatment he would be able to walk 1, but would never run very well. The first three years of his life were 2 in surgery (手术). By the time he was eight, you wouldn't know he had a 3 when you saw him walk.

The children in our neighborhood ran around as most children do during 4, and Joey would jump right in, run and play, too. We 5 told him that he probably wouldn't be able to 6 as well as the other children. So he didn't know.

In seventh grade he 7 to go out for the crosscountry team. Every day he 8 with the team. He worked harder and ran 9 than any of the others—perhaps he sensed that the 10 that seemed to come naturally to so many others did not come naturally to him. 11 the entire team runs, only the top seven runners have the potential (潜能) to 12 points for the school. We didn't tell him he probably would never make the team, so he didn't know.

He 13 to run four to five miles a day, every day—even the day he had a 103 degree fever. I was 14, so I went to look for him after school. I found him 15 all alone. I asked him how he felt. "Okay," he said. He had two more 16 to go. The sweat ran down his face and his eyes were glassy from his fever. 17 he looked straight ahead and kept running.

Two weeks later, the names of the team runners were 18. Joey was number six on the list. Joey had made the team. He was in 19 grade—the other six team members were all eighth graders. We never told him he shouldn't 20 to make the team. We never told him he couldn't do it... so he didn't know. He just did it.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. quickly | B. slowly | C. normally | D. comfortably |
| 2. A. spent | B. wasted | C. suffered | D. lost |
| 3. A. pain | B. problem | C. treatment | D. surgery |
| 4. A. holidays | B. day | C. fun | D. play |
| 5. A. seldom | B. never | C. always | D. once |
| 6. A. study | B. run | C. walk | D. behave |